

## Daily Democrat

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The Legislature passed a resolution instructing Breckinridge and Powell to resign their offices as Senators, on the ground that they do not represent the sentiments of Kentucky. Some appear to think that this involves a constitutional question, or some vested right, or that it charges personal criminality upon these Senators. The language of the resolution precludes such construction. It assumes no criminality on their part; nor does it cast any imputation upon them, except that they do not represent Kentucky; they, in fact, misrepresent the position of the State; and if they heed these instructions and resign, they lose nothing to which they are entitled beyond others.

No member of the Legislature would consider his vested rights interfered with if his constituents instructed him to resign his seat upon the ground that he misrepresented them. Although entrusted with the office he holds, it does not belong to him; it is but a trust, and he is not above the counsel, instruction or reprehension of his principals. No one would question their right to advise or censure. It is a right reserved to the people. They have not surrendered it in any Constitution. The Legislature, when they elect a Senator, do not surrender their right to advise, counsel or censure those they elect.

This is a representative Government. Men are elected to Congress for two years. It is certainly the purpose that they shall represent the sentiments of their constituents. The short time is fixed to insure it. The Senators are elected for six years, which gives them an opportunity to wait for the sober second thought; but this does not elevate them above their States. It is true a Representative or Senator may not heed advice, admonition or censure. If they choose, they can take the responsibility and run the risk. They cannot be deprived of their offices, by those who elected them, until their term expires; but let them know that their course is understood, especially when it is unpatriotic and treasonable, or very nearly akin to it. Ordinarily constituents are sufficiently wise and cautious to avoid interference in small matters, when their representative is likely to be better informed than they are. No evils have grown out of too much vigilance on their part; but there are occasions when the people and the Legislatures would be criminal not to speak out, and this is one of them.

Our Senators are heart and soul with the enemies of their Government. They have chosen to link their political fortunes with the men striving to break up a Government: this State is as earnestly striving to preserve. These are notorious facts that cannot be overlooked. They seem to have forgotten their State and their Government in this crisis, in their affection for the enemies of both. When the State is invaded, and armies are mustering for our defense, what are these Senators doing? They who should be foremost are, to say the least, silent. Those who are not for us now are against us; and these Senators are not for us, to say the least. One of them is absent, and the other is dumb. They are both alike. Their friends, who know well their position, denied any difference between them, and we agree that, so far as misrepresentation of the State is concerned, there is no difference.

How utterly preposterous that such men should hold offices in the United States Senate—men whose friends are for resisting the payment of tax to the Federal Government, who make no distinction between the United States and the Confederate States, except that in all their feelings and sympathies they are with the latter! What right have they to a seat in the United States Senate, to operate against the Government and take pay out of the Treasury, whilst they love the treason against it?

In the better days of the Republic this would not have been tolerated for a day.

It is true that some Southern Rights men make a feeble attempt to say that Breckinridge and Powell do represent the State—that Kentucky is with them. They can't be convinced that the people mean no, although they have three times said it at the polls. No number of votes would convince them any better. The people, they think, must be mistaken. It is time this was dropped. At least it can't be expected that such pretenses will be listened to. The people are against this Secession movement, and uncompromising against it. They want no such representatives as Breckinridge and Powell; and the Legislature, in response to a demand almost universal, instructed these men to resign.

In the midst of this grand struggle, every eye is now directed to Kentucky, as the point at which the great conflict is to take place, and everywhere the eyes of the people are turned to our State as the sheet-anchor of the Union. If Kentucky is subjugated, the Union falls to pieces like a house of cards.

It is proclaimed by secessionists on the streets that 75,000 men will be thrown into our State inside of a month. They have bragged and blustered so strong and loudly that we can expect nothing else but boasting. The wise man, however, takes the counsel of his enemies, and acts as though it was all true.

Kentucky has now 11,000 men in the field for the Union, besides "Young's Cavalry," and other hermaphrodite regiments, composed partly of Kentuckians and partly of others; but still this State has not fulfilled the grand destiny belonging to her beyond all others. These men should be ordered home. It is not only the National honor but the State honor which is insulted. We, of all others, ought to spring to arms, and we know from the spirit already exhibited that there will be 40,000 Kentuckians in the field by December. In the meanwhile, we have the best right to call upon the northwest for aid. The State neutrality has in a manner disarmed us. General Buckner has corrupted many of our young men, but still we know that in the State Guard there is a majority who only want such leaders as Crittenden and Anderson to come into the field.

But is the East doing its duty? Has New England, who, after South Carolina, did most to provoke these difficulties, acted up to its duty? The Boston Post, of the 2d, says: "And do our countrymen, generally, appreciate the magnitude and the solemnity of this awful hour? We fear that the answer must be in the negative; and especially in the interior districts throughout the country. It is true that the disparagement of the power of the rebellion, and the confidence felt in our undisciplined army, at the Bull Run battle, may, in a good measure, have passed away, and that there has been a visible and most gratifying decline of party spirit; yet a work has got to be done, especially in the rural districts, not only in this State, but throughout New England, to bring public opinion up to the pitch that is needed, that indeed is absolutely necessary, in order to save the country."

This war has been fought by the West, and we repeat again, notwithstanding the outcry against the State, that Kentucky has more men in the field than Maine and New Hampshire combined, and more, we believe, than any New England State, except "Little Rhody" and Massachusetts.

Kentucky opposed this war, and its inauguration. These New England States favored it.

The Atlantic States ought to fight the battle in front of Washington, and leave the West to take care of itself. If they will do so, or if they will send West the Indiana and Illinois troops, they, with Kentucky, will "hold, occupy, and possess" all the points on the Mississippi before the winter closes.

The remarks made in the Senate, by Mr. Speed, respecting the conduct of the banks here, will be found in another column. The remarks in the House were not more complimentary to the Bank of Louisville. It has fattened on the favor of the State for nearly a quarter of a century; but now, in the hour of the State's need, it is unable to furnish its quota; rather, we guess, unwilling. If the Confederates had needed a little help, the Secession Directory would feel more competent and able. We advise them now, and we charge them nothing for it, to reconsider their unpatriotic course and do their duty. It would be wiser on many accounts. Their refusal will rouse an indignation in this State that will be no financial advantage to the bank. We do not believe that the bank is less able than other institutions of the same kind. If it is, it has been poorly managed, and we hope the committee will look carefully into this point. It is not the want of good security either that the loan was refused. There must be some other reason.

The mouthing about widows and orphans will not pass current now. Widows and orphans are made by this accursed effort of ambitious demagogues to break up the Government, and those who own bank stock are no more entitled to be exempt from risk than other people. They will have the State and Federal Government as creditors, whilst hundreds will have no such security for their losses. Better fork over and no grumbling, and do it quickly.

The loyal citizens of Kentucky will confer a favor on the country by refraining from writing to army officers at Washington, asking them to come to Kentucky. The Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief are the best judges of the kind of men required in different localities. So writes an intelligent friend from Washington; and we believe he is right.

The report by the down train from Lexington is, that General Zollicoffer has been driven from the "sacred soil" of Kentucky by the Mountain boys. Hurrah for the mountains!

Young Men.—All will admit that a very small proportion of the young men in this country succeed in whatever they undertake. This is not attributable to a want of industry or a lack of general intelligence, but to the want of good judgment. They may be blessed with good health, kind parents, and a good education; they may be surrounded with friends who are willing to lend them a helping hand, and to aid them with all the facilities at their command. Still they do not succeed. They go on flourishing for a while; they go into business, and look upon their fortunes as made; they branch out into extravagance of living, and cultivate the acquaintance of those whom they think can be of service to them, from the fact that those whose acquaintance they seek are more wealthy than themselves and move in higher circles. This ambition is perhaps laudable and praiseworthy; but, in reality, it does them no good. In order to maintain a position with those who have more money than they have, it becomes necessary to live more expensively than their means will allow. This the wealthy acquaintance is not slow to discover, and he places a proper estimate upon the character of those who seek his society, and keeps them at a distance, fearing they may call upon him for help. The man of wealth is not pleased with the attention which is thus bestowed upon him. He would think more of a young man who was quietly attending to his business, and who had no time to devote to anyone out of business hours, and who associated with those who could appreciate his worth, and who would not set him a bad example.

Again, your young men who are in the employment of others sometimes get above their business, and put on so many airs that their employer becomes disgusted with them, although he may discover that they have qualifications which, if properly trained, would place them in a good position. Again, young men are exceedingly apt to overrate their abilities and to imagine that they know more than those who have had more experience. They do not respect the opinions of those who are older than themselves, and are impatient to be at liberty to do as they please. In pursuing this policy they do not secure the confidence of their employer, which is so essential in their future operations. The full and emphatic endorsement of the employer will go a long way towards recommending the employee to those who may have occasion to transact business with him. In fact, it is as good as money for the young man to start out into the world on his own account. One strong friend thus obtained is worth a hundred acquaintances, who care nothing for him unless they can use him.

Another qualification essential to the success of the young man is the faculty of keeping his own counsel. Never divulge your plans to acquaintances or ask their advice, for nine times out of ten they will advise you wrong. Or if you have hit upon a good thing, others whom you consult are not slow to discover it. They will probably advise you not to do it, but secure it themselves.

Again, young men, as well as old, talk too much about their business and private affairs, and all at once find themselves balked in their plans. Having divulged your intentions, some schemer gets ahead and secures the prize, while you are thinking about it. Having made upon your mind what course to pursue, stick to it, and do not leave it because difficulties are in the way, which are more formidable than you anticipated, and above all things, be truthful and prompt. The truthful and prompt man will always command a premium. Business men are always in want of good men as agents, or to assist them in some capacity; and they are willing to pay for it. How many times have business men taken young men into their concerns as partners, when they have found them indispensable to the success of their business. Another thing which seriously affects the young man, is the habit of talking about their employers' business outside, among their acquaintances, and bragging about their importance to the concern. Such bragging is apt to reach the ear of the employer, and he rejects it. Little things make and unmake men. The secret of success is to know how to bear prosperity. More men and women are ruined by prosperity than by adversity. It is the experience of nearly every one that those in subordinate positions are more consequential and important than those above them. A clerk in a store or counting room is more apt to say sharp and severe things to the customers than is the head of the concern, which operates greatly to the disadvantage of the young man, and destroys confidence in him. A young politician comes forward and shows signs of promise in the future, the older men of the party are disposed to lift him into position, and do so; and if he will be content to abide his time he will take no step backward. But if he undertakes to push himself too fast, he gets his heels tripped up when he least expects it, and down he goes never to rise again; whereas, if he had exhibited more patience and had shown some deference to the opinions of others, he would have glided along with the current and rose without effort. Nothing is more beautiful to look upon than a well behaved and accomplished young man. Nothing more repulsive than a conceited boy.

Colonel Boone's Regiment commenced going into camp yesterday, at Shepherdsville. Camp Washington, it is called. We anticipate that this regiment will soon be full. Colonel Boone is a gallant man, well known and popular in this vicinity, and will be the more popular the more he is known. Colonel Boone can be found at his office. Colonel A. Y. Johnson is the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He has considerable experience in military affairs, and will be found either at the camp or the Union Engine-house, on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh streets. All the soldiers and officers will be thoroughly instructed in the most approved practice.

Capt. Sweitzer's Company (A), First Regiment of Kentucky's, was dispatched from camp yesterday; and at a distance of two miles from the camp came upon a party of about sixty rebel cavalry, and charged upon them, when they put spurs to their horses and fled without injury. The party before their return to camp caught a rebel, named Ruhl, or Rale, acting as a spy, and took him to headquarters. It is believed he will be shot.

## MY COUNTRY AND THEE.

[For the Sunday Louisville Democrat.]

BY "COZ."

In one of the upper counties of this State lived an elderly widow lady who had but one child, a tall, handsome young man, some twenty years of age. One evening, two or three weeks ago, he told his mother that an officer had asked him to join a regiment which was being filled up. His mother refused to give her consent for some time, but the young man feeling that his country had called him, appeared before his mother with a letter in one hand, a blue bundle in the other, and a tearful look in his eyes.

"Mother, I am going," said he, laying his rifle and bundle down on the ground, and embracing her perhaps for the last time.

"Go, go, my boy! I am willing."

Cast a sorrowful glance at his mother, he placed his rifle on his shoulder, and, ere he took the parting kiss, said:

"I've but two things to live for—my country and thee."

Farewell, dearest mother! to-night we must part; these tearful words tell what I feel in my heart. My country now calls, loudly call upon me. I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

Sweet home of my boyhood, I bid you adieu! If I passed through the wars I will come back to you. O! mother, don't weep! I will die or be free—I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

I will fight whilst our beautiful banner shall wave; When I die let it be as a shroud in my grave. Our fathers fought for us that we might be free—I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

"Go, go, I am willing," my fond mother said, And another voice rose, like it came from the dead—"Now or never!—O! mother, to-night I must see—I've but two things to live for—my country and thee."

I hear the strong tread of the treacherous knaves; They accuse all the bones in our ancestral graves. Must all of my freedom be taken from me?—I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

Sweet home of my boyhood! dear mother, adieu! Our Father in Heaven will lead and bless you. I will fight for my country—I'll let the world see That I lived for liberty, mother, and thee.

## Brilliant Naval Exploit.

Our readers have already had by telegraph the news of the burning of the privateer Judith, in Pensacola Harbor. The following interesting particulars we copy from the New York Times correspondent's letter, writing on board the frigate Colorado:

The boats, with oars muffled, left the side of the ship at about 11 p. m., and pulled into the harbor, keeping far enough from the rebel side to avoid observation. They continued on up the harbor to a point a little above the navy yard. Here the course was changed, and each boat was headed for its especial object. From this moment every thought and every effort of both officers and men were directed to the successful accomplishment of this most dangerous enterprise. The parties in the launch and second cutter were to board and burn the schooner; those in the first and third cutters were to charge the battery and spike the recently mounted "big gun."

Lieut. Sproston, heading the crews of the first and third cutters, landed at the northern face of the stone wharf, and made directly for the newly erected battery. Whether this battery was not manned at all, or whether the men had been drawn from their stations by the noise of the strife which had already commenced at the schooner, or whether they had "raveled," is not known. However that may be, but one man was found near the gun. True courage, wherever found, will command respect, but the brave man sometimes loses his life where his light-heeled comrades save theirs. This solitary soldier stood his ground, in the face of thirty men, and discharged his musket at Lieut. Sproston, but simultaneously with the discharge of his musket, was that of Gunner Barton's pistol. The lone defender of that battery missed his own aim, but fell under that of the more fortunate gunner.

In a few moments the "Colombiad" was spiked, and Lieut. Sproston having accomplished the duty assigned him, according to previous orders, recalled his men to their boats.

The other division of the party, in the launch and second cutter, on approaching the schooner, found that instead of being moored in the stream, she had been hauled into the dry dock slip, and was tied up to the wharf. Nothing daunted, however, at this unpleasant change in the programme, our gallant fellows dashed ahead in the slip alongside the schooner. As they were approaching the vessel they were hailed from her decks five or six times, and were thus prepared to expect a hand-to-hand encounter. The cutter—being much the lighter boat—shot ahead of the launch as she approached the enemy's vessel, and as she passed under her bows was greeted by a galling fire, but a moment she had grappled the schooner about midships, and Lieut. Blake and his men were on the rebel deck. In another moment the launch was under the schooner's guns, and, like the cutter, was received by a deadly salute.

Before the enemy had time to reload, Lieut. Russell was upon her decks, followed by the brave fellows of his boat, who had escaped the murderous discharge of musketry with which they were greeted. Forty or more of our officers, seamen and marines, precipitating themselves so unceremoniously upon the enemy's deck, produced a stampede among them, and nearly all of them fled from the deck to the shore. One only attempted to stand his ground against the "boarders," and he was instantly shot by Lieut. Russell. As soon as the decks were cleared of the rebels, our men proceeded to set the schooner on fire, and when this was effectually accomplished, they took to their boats and succeeded in getting off with but a few straggling shots from the rebels, who had begun to rally upon the wharf.

When the boats had got beyond the range of musketry, the first and second cutters were both ordered to give a parting salute to the enemy that were collecting upon the wharf, which they did in the shape of five or six rounds of "canister" from their twelve-pound howitzers. What execution was done by this is not known, but having the light of the burning schooner upon their mark, it is reasonable to suppose that we were more than balanced accounts for the fire received by our boats.

So small a force as this, under the command of Lieutenant Russell on this occasion, entering into the very stronghold of an enemy, spiking his guns and burning an armed vessel, is an exploit not often surpassed, even in the history of a navy many of whose members have been distinguished for gallantry.

It was not done, however, without loss—three killed and fifteen wounded; two fatally, five severely, and the others slightly. None of the officers were severely

wounded, but among the slightly wounded are Lieuts. Russell and Blake, Captain Reynolds, Marine corps, and Midshipman Higginson.

The schooner that was destroyed was about 200 tons, with four broadside guns, and one pivot gun on the forecabin, fully equipped for sea, and named the Judith.

If I have not already trespassed too much upon your time and space, some notice of the individual incidents may not be uninteresting.

Midshipman Higginson, a good looking little fellow, such as a respectable young ladies would style "a love of a Midshipman," was the first one of launchers upon the schooner's deck, followed by Lieut. Russell. After the decks were cleared and the fires started in the cabin, Mr. Russell, meeting the Midshipman running along the deck and holding one hand with the other, inquired, "What was the matter?" The reply was, "Part of my thumb is shot off, Sir, and I am hunting Mr. White with the turpentine, Sir."

Midshipman Steece, a stalwart, "broth of a boy," in charge of the third cutter, was to assist Lieutenant Sproston in taking the battery and spiking the "gun." The strong tide running at the time carried him below the point at which his senior officer landed. He was, however, but a few moments behind Lieutenant Sproston; but, even in that short time, the work in that direction was accomplished. The point at which Mr. Steece had landed was in full view of the schooner, and it required but a moment for him and his men to enter their boat and join his comrades of the "boarding party."

By the time our six foot midshipman reached the deck, the enemy had transferred themselves to terra firma. One of them had faced about on reaching the wharf, and was apparently hesitating whether to run or fight. The midshipman made for this seceder, snapping his pistol as he went, but the caps exploded without igniting the charge. After three or four failures of this sort, he became disgusted with his weapon, lowered it, and rushed at his opponent with nature's weapons, exclaiming: "You son of a gun, what are you doing here any way?" No doubt the gentleman thought the question slightly impertinent under the circumstances, but he did not think it best to stop and discuss proprieties just at that time.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 5, 1861.

MESSES. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: To-day I saw three families passing through this city, embracing, in all, fifteen persons. They were fleeing from Tennessee to escape death from the hands of the Southern secessionists. I talked with them and they told me that they were allowed by the secessionists of Tennessee a given time to take the oath of allegiance to the so-called Southern Confederacy, or suffer the penalty of death. They said that they had been born and raised in Tennessee and that their only offense was that they were for the Union, for sustaining the Government that our fathers left to us. They told me that to save their lives they had to flee, leaving everything they possessed on earth behind them in the hands of the secessionists. The crowd of fifteen persons was composed of three men, four women, and eight children. I noticed among the women one who was over 60 years of age, traveling barefooted. In fact, all the women and children were very poorly clad and barefooted.

In looking at them and witnessing their misery and pain, (being driven from comfortable homes) I thought that if their case was some of the first fruits of secession—some of the benefits of the so-called Southern Confederacy—what would the end be? In God's name go in the good work in which you are engaged, and urge the South to return to her allegiance to the best Government that God ever permitted to exist on the earth.

Yours, &c., W. C. PARON.

The description here is real, and but the same story repeated by thousands at Camp Robinson, where the refugees from Tennessee are numerous. The God-forsaken wretches who have got up this rebellion will yet have a terrible account to render to God and man.

## Revolutionary Precedents.

Abundant precedents can be found in the history of our Revolutionary struggle for all the actions of the present administration. The seizure of presses, the apprehension of disaffected persons, the searching for arms, were all practiced by our revolutionary fathers. In their own language, "each proceedings may be abundantly justified by the conduct of the freest nations, and the authority of the most judicious civilians." Let any one who doubts this, read the following resolutions passed by the Revolutionary Congress, in the year 1777:

WHEREAS, The States of Pennsylvania and Delaware are threatened with immediate invasion from a powerful army, who have already landed at the head of the Chesapeake Bay; and whereas, principles of policy and self-preservation require that all persons who may be reasonably suspected of aiding or abetting the cause of the enemy may be prevented from pursuing measures injurious to the public weal; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive authorities of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware be requested to cause all persons within their respective States, notoriously disaffected, forthwith to be apprehended and secured till such times as the respective States think they may be released without injury to the common cause.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania to cause a diligent search to be made in the houses of all inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, who have not manifested their attachment to the American cause, for fire arms, swords, bayonets, &c.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of the respective states forthwith to apprehend and secure all persons who have, in their general conduct and deportment, evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America. And that the persons so seized be confined in such places and treated in such manner as shall be consistent with their respective characters and the security of their persons.

Resolved, That persons of like character, and in emergencies equal to the present, when the enemy is at our door, have in other States; been arrested and secured upon suspicion arising from their general behavior, and that such proceedings may be abundantly justified by the conduct of the freest nations and the authority of the most judicious civilians.

## Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was premeditated, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickily originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we have passed. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have borne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the homes of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARNET,  
GEO. H. WELMAN,  
NATH'L YOLAN,  
JOHN W. FINNELL,  
W. S. RANKIN,  
J. F. ROBINSON,  
Com'tee.

The Missouri Republican, sanguine that all our troubles will be over by 1864, anticipates a friendly race at that period for the Presidency between P. G. T. Beauregard and G. B. McClellan.



## Daily Democrat.

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**A Word to Newspaper Readers.**  
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

No Bulletin will be published on Sunday. If we obtain any important information, we will publish strips, to be put upon our bulletin board and pasted on corners of streets as far as we have the ability to do so.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE.

## Military Items.

About four hundred of Colonel Fyffe's Ohio regiment were taken to Maysville, Wednesday night, on the steamer Magnolia, and marched out to Camp Kenton, under General Nelson. The remainder of the regiment will all reach the camp this week, and the Maysville Eagle expresses the belief that General Nelson's brigade will be filled at an early day.

A camp of instruction is about to be opened near Lebanon, to be called Camp John Graves. The Central Kentuckian says that several companies are now forming, and two now completed under Captains Hal Palmer and G. W. Riley, are at Lebanon, waiting to go into camp.

The Marion Rifle Zouaves, Captain John Hughes, left the city on the 2 o'clock train yesterday afternoon for Frankfort, where they go into camp, forty-seven strong. This company has been one of the best drilled companies in the Home Guard organization, and will prove, no doubt, one of the best companies in the service. They are assigned to the right of the first regiment Kentucky State Guard.

Kentucky has already in the field twelve full regiments, and including those of the citizens who have gone to other States to enlist, can point to eighteen or twenty thousand of her men in active service.

## Police Court.

Hon. G. W. JOHNSON, Judge.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Michael Conner, for vagrancy, was fined \$20.

Thomas Murphy, on the same charge, was held in \$100 bail for two months.

John Gray, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was held to bail in \$100 for three months.

Mary Kencaaster, for assault on Lena Slaughter; case continued.

Com'th by Shield Simons vs Jacob Beckel, peace warrant; bail in \$100 for three months.

Com'th by Charles Drew vs Margaret Zimmerman; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

## United States Court.

Hon. JOHN CATRON, Presiding.

OCTOBER 5, 1861.

Walter G. Overton, whose trial had been continued from Thursday, was put upon trial, and the charge of treason being sustained, he was remanded into custody, and will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

McCoy, a citizen of Louisville, on the charge of enlisting troops for the rebels, was held to bail in \$5,000 to appear and answer. In default of bail, he was remanded into custody.

H. Frank, on the charge of smuggling contraband goods to the Seceded States, was indicted, and will be forwarded to Fort Lafayette.

Yesterday was one of the most quiet days ever known in this city. The only occurrence to vary the quiet and composure was the heavy rain, which came up at two o'clock and lasted till nearly five, during which time immense quantities of rain fell.

James S. Chrisman, formerly candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, is reported killed in a fight between Zollicoffer's forces and Colonel Garrard's. He is said to have been shot at four hundred yards distance by a Kentucky rifleman, and died of a wound that did not seem to be dangerous.

**WALNUT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets.—There will be services by Elder G. C. Lorimer, in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

**CORRECTION.**—The name of Mr. A. B. Semple appeared in the list of names composing the Board of Trade of this city in the place of Mr. D. B. Leight. Mr. Leight was made Chairman of the Board.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer from Baltimore, dated the 4th, states that W. N. Haldeman has arrived in Memphis.

The steamer Star Grey Eagle, Capt. Donnelly, will leave the city wharf Sunday morning at nine o'clock for Henderson.

The report current on the streets that Major Breckinridge was shot, needs confirmation, if it even had any probability in it.

## The News.

The Evansville Journal of the 3d has the following information from Southern Kentucky:

It is no light task in these days of unfounded rumors to elicit the truth relative to the position of the rebel forces across the river. We confess our inability to make a reliable report of the situation in the vicinity of Green River and Henderson. A messenger from Spottsville, who arrived here yesterday morning, reports that the enemy, 5,000 strong, were advancing toward the lock, and that our pickets had been driven in. Another statement made by a man who came down on the Gilliam, is that yesterday morning all was quiet at Spottsville, and that our scouts could obtain no reliable information of the whereabouts of the enemy. Our forces at Lock No. 1 are sufficient. It is thought to hold the place against any force—to use the stereotyped phrase—"likely to be brought against it." The reports from Henderson are conflicting and unreliable. Two hundred rebel troops, the advance of Gen. Buckner's army, are reported to have been in Henderson yesterday. Gen. Buckner was reported at Hopkinsville last Sunday. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the entire country, and a thousand rumors are afloat, many of them without the slightest foundation. By the Curlew we learn that 400 of the Home Guard, who had been dismissed by rebels at Hopkinsville had arrived in Henderson.

Yesterday evening the city was startled with the news that a skirmish had taken place in Henderson county, twenty-five miles from Henderson, between 500 rebels and 400 Home Guards. The latter were defeated, losing a cannon and sixty stand of arms. The report was doubtless not without foundation, though we could trace it to no reliable source.

At Paducah everything was quiet, but it was reported that the rebels numbering 40,000 under Col. Johnston, of the Utah expedition, formerly of the United States Army, were marching towards Paducah. Every preparation was being made at the latter point to give the enemy a warm reception.

Some of the citizens of Harrison county have formed a peace league for suppressing raids in that county.

There can be no doubt that the redoubtable Zollicoffer has retreated again to the Gap. His only object in entering the State was to obtain supplies for his army. He took salt from the Clay County Works, and paid for it in Confederate scrip. From the farm of Judge Murphy, near Manchester, he took all the beef cattle fit to butcher, and shot the cows. In various neighborhoods his "rips" entered houses, ripped up feather-beds, and carried off blankets, quilts, &c., &c.

The death of Jas. S. Cheismen is confirmed by news from Lexington. He invaded his native county, Wayne, at the head of a company he had recruited in Tennessee. He was met near Pulaski by a detachment of Col. Hoskins' company, and routed, being shot in the shoulder and right breast. His law partner was among the killed. Several rebels were killed.

On the 3d one hundred and sixty refugee Union men, representing various Home Guard organizations in Christian county, Ky., arrived in Evansville, having effected their escape from the prowling bands of rebels by going through bridle-paths. On their arrival, after having had nothing to eat for about thirty-six hours, they were provided with abundant food by the citizens, a supper being set for them in the market-house. They will all enlist immediately in the United States service.

Hardin Helm has only two or three hundred men in his command, instead of so many thousand; and the thieving squads sent out by Buckner to forage upon Greenville, Spottsville, and Madisonville have not exceeded two or three hundred in number. Buckner has no means of transportation, not having more than a dozen wagons in his train. The above particulars we learn from an Evansville letter to the Evening Bulletin.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the Chicago Times telegraphs to that paper on the 3d that Sturgis has possession of Lexington—having thrown shells after the retreating rebels, wounding several but killing none. Price is said to have 25,000 troops with him, and only 15 pieces of artillery. This correspondent gives as an item of news that Ben McCulloch is certainly dead and buried.

The Great Eastern steamship has proved to be a failure. During the storm she encountered off the coast of Ireland early in September she was almost entirely wrecked—her great strength alone preventing her from becoming totally so.

**FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN IRELAND.**—The Metropolitan Record has dismal news from Ireland in regard to the harvest:

In some localities we are told, the products of whole farms will, it is said, be entirely lost, while the potato disease has reappeared in several counties with all its former virulence. Large tracts of land have been completely covered with water, in some instances, great quantities of turf have been destroyed, and serious fears are entertained of another famine, only less disastrous to human life than that which shocked the world twelve or thirteen years ago.

The Danville Tribune of the 4th contains the following:

A rumor is prevalent as we go to press that a fight had taken place at Barboursville between a portion of the Union and secession forces, and that the former were successful in obtaining possession of the town. The rumor further goes that Breckinridge was killed in the fight. The news we understand was brought by a messenger from Camp Dick Robinson.

The news of the capture of New Orleans by Federal troops will be true soon, if it is not now. A few days will tell the story. Last night we could trace the news to no reliable source. There is nothing to prevent the Federal forces taking it, and if they have had time to reach it, the report is true likely as not.

Col. S. Effert, of the Grayson Home Guards, Carter county, and Capt. W. C. Stewart, of Lewis county, arrived home yesterday with a lot of prisoners captured in a skirmish on Monday, at Grayson. The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following items of the engagement, gathered from these gentlemen:

On the 30th ult., some twenty-five Secessionists, in the vicinity of Greensburg, assembled for the purpose of making a descent upon Grayson, disarming the Home Guards, and making off to the camp of John C. Breckinridge, which is not more than thirty miles from that place. Their plan of rendezvous was the house of A. J. Landowden, a leading disunion spirit living near Grayson. Fortunately the Home Guards received timely information of these designs, and the evidence being sufficient in their opinion for active measures, they assembled in arms, and proceeded to invest the Doctor's house and arrest its occupants. As they came near one of the secesses rushed out, drew a revolver, and exclaimed, "Shoot, and be G—d—d." A lad thirteen years of age, son of Judge McGuire, obeyed orders, and shot the fellow through the heart. The firing then commenced and lasted about five minutes, when the secesses stampeded. A pestilent lawyer named McComus, law partner of Judge Adams, was among those who succeeded in getting away. The Home Guards however, succeeded in arresting the following, who are on the road to Louisville:

S. H. Wolcott, B. F. Cain, Orlando Nichols, Robert L. Stewart, John White, W. H. Campbell, H. C. Davidson, Wm. A. Warrick, A. J. Landowden, and C. Carroll Pomeroy. Geo. Morton was also captured, but so seriously wounded by a ball passing through his neck as to make his removal unadvisable.

William Bartley and William Henry were killed. None of the Home Guard were injured. They captured all the arms of the traitors and twelve horses. Those who escaped are supposed to have made their way to Breckinridge's camp, where that traitor has collected from 1,000 to 1,500 malcontents.

Within twenty-four hours after the alarm was given over one thousand resolute Union men had gathered at Grayson ready to repulse the enemy. If they had arms and ammunition, two thousand men could be immediately organized in that region for immediate action, and with a regiment of well drilled volunteers, would very quickly disperse the marauders collected by Breckinridge.

A single incident will show how much in earnest the people are: An old man came into Grayson and demanded to be sworn. "I am, as my father was before me, a good Union man," said he, "but I want again to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States." He was sworn.

When the news of the affair at Grayson reached Maysville, that patriotic gentleman and member of Congress, Hon. Wm. H. Wordworth, rallied a thousand men instantly, and they were about embarking in a boat, when word reached them that relief was not needed. Captain Stewart, of the Louisville Home Guards, was the first one to whom Col. Effert sent for relief, saying that he could hold out for twelve hours against the enemy, but it was not long before Capt. Stewart was on hand, with a band of devoted men.

**WOODLAWN RACE COURSE.—First Day.**—The heavy rain yesterday detained many from the field, and among others ourselves. We can therefore only give the result of the races. The challenge race was won for the second time by Moore's entry, Idlewild. The race is subject to only one more challenge. It is improbable that Idlewild will be challenged.

The second race, a light dash of one mile for the Tiffany stake, was won by Alexander only. His race is reported to have been a very handsome one. The result of the trotting we did not learn. Very few persons appear to have remained to see it. Better weather and a lighter track may induce a better attendance and more exciting sport on Monday.

**CITY COUNCIL.**—At a meeting of the City Council last night, to elect Directors in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and the Louisville Water Company, the following gentlemen were elected to represent the city's interest:

For the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Jas. Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, Thos. Singlet, J. B. Wilder, Dr. W. E. Ewing, and Jas. Speed. For the Water Company, D. S. Benedict and J. W. Kalfus.

**ANDERSON GUARDS.**—This company held a meeting at their armory on Thursday, the 3d inst., and went into an election for officers to fill vacancies caused by resignations, when the following gentlemen were elected: Captain, W. F. Wood; First Lieutenant, J. S. Hill; Second Lieutenant, M. Burnam. Union men desirous of joining an excellent company of Home Guards can find no better company than this. They want eight men to complete their number.

The specialty of the season is Hurley's Quick Yeast. Bread is the staff of life, and bread, properly so called, cannot be made without the use of Hurley's Quick Yeast. It follows, therefore, that only those who use Hurley's Quick Yeast procure the staff of life. Those who do not use it, learn, not upon a staff, but upon a broken reed.

Col. Hecker was in the city last night, and we are informed, will leave this morning for Washington City. On what business we are not informed. We learn, also, that his regiment will at a very early day be furnished with new uniforms.

The attention of city and country merchants is called to the auction sale which takes place to-morrow morning at E. I. Gruman & Co.'s No. 222, Fourth street, between Main and Market, of clothing, dry goods, notions, boots and shoes.

**NOTICE.**—The Board of Directors have determined not to hold their Fair at Springfield, Ky., published for October 8th, 1861. Jas. C. BACON, Sec'y. Beach Fork, Ky., Oct. 2, 1861. oc6d3

The Senate, at its session last night, on motion of Senator Speed, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, passed a resolution authorizing that committee, during the approaching recess, to investigate the condition and management of the Bank of Louisville. He stated, in explanation, that since it had become the duty of the Legislature to raise money for the protection of our Government and country, it was understood that the banks, created by the Commonwealth, had come up patriotically and would each contribute its quota of the two millions asked for. But we were startled at a late hour last night with the intelligence from Louisville that one of the banks in that commercial emporium of the State, and one amongst those of the largest capital, if not fully refusing, was coming up slowly, perhaps reluctantly, to the contribution of its quota. In this emergency, some of the members of this body with others of the House, went to Louisville to see how the matter was. Upon our arrival, we found that the subject had not been properly understood, and the Bank of Kentucky, when the conditions and necessities were explained, promptly responded and promised her quota of \$770,000. The same application was then made to the Bank of Louisville, the quota of which was something under \$400,000. The response was that it would loan \$200,000. As we had no authorized power from the Legislature, and were acting only as feeling an interest in the condition of the country, we responded that our duty to the Legislature and our own self-respect, and justice to the other banks would not permit us to accept anything less than the entire quota. The Northern Bank of Kentucky not only promised its quota, but \$25,000 in excess; the Farmers' Bank also came forward instantly, and the Bank of Kentucky, upon explanation, came up squarely, and it was, therefore, not just to them to take but \$200,000 from the Bank of Louisville, and we therefore thought it should advance the whole or stand before the world as derelict of its duty to the State in its emergency. The reason why the Bank of Louisville would not respond was one of two things; either it was not able, or the managers are unwilling to furnish the money. If it is not able, it is the right and duty of the Legislature to know the fact and let the world know it, and if it is unwilling, it was equally the duty of the Legislature to expose that fact. That some of the Directors, and a majority of them, would gladly welcome the rebel chief now at the head of the invading army, if he should gain possession of the city of Louisville, and open the vaults freely to him, he had not a particle of doubt. Their countenances would doubtless express joy and not sorrow at his approach. In saying this he meant except some of the gentlemen Directors by name. He believed that Messrs. Courtney, T. T. Shreve, and Howard, were loyal and true to the country and not only willing but anxious that the bank should furnish its full proportion. Under this state of the case, and believing either that the bank was so managed as to be unable to do what the other banks are doing cheerfully, or that it was under a management directly sympathetic with the enemies of the State, he thought that the country and the world should know its condition and its management be exposed. We should know if its notes were not good, or the assets not sufficient for its liabilities or its vast capital was managed by traitors. It was for these reasons that he had introduced this resolution and desired its passage.—Louisville Journal, 5th.

SMILETOWN, SPENCER Co., Ky., }  
October 5, 1861.

MEMBERS, HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:  
Gentlemen:—In consequence of the wicked treachery of two companies of State Guards in this county, commanded by secession captains, and composed almost to a man of secession troops, the county is liable for the arms obtained from the Commonwealth—they having stolen almost every gun and fled with them to the Bloomfield camp, and thence in haste towards the land of Dixie. A more perfect outrage has never, to my knowledge, been perpetrated on the innocent Union men of any county in this State; and more especially when taken into consideration that these companies, to a great extent, were unfurnished at the expense of a portion of the Union men of this region, under the impression that said companies were possessed of some degree of loyalty, and honest enough, at least, to regard a solemn oath. But oaths are now disregarded by a party who recognizes no Government, no Constitution and no Laws; and whose object, in obtaining arms from the State was theft and burglary, and worse than that. The destruction of the best Government upon earth, and with it the wanton destruction of property, and human prosperity and happiness, ending in universal bankruptcy, with a visionary thought of building up a Southern, or mushroom Confederacy, which cannot last a twelvemonth.

Yours, &c., D.

S. Barker & Co., 317 Fourth street, will continue to receive every day this week new and fashionable dress goods, cloaks, shawls, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c.; and will offer on Monday, Oct. 7, 1861, 25 pieces reprinted and broads poplins, 10 pieces mourning poplin, 500 pairs woollen blankets (suitable for army purposes), and 100 dozen country knit woollen half-hose (at 25 and 30 c's. per pair); also flannels, tweeds, satinetts, cloths, cassimeres, &c., and all kinds of goods for servants' wear. These goods we shall offer 25 per cent. less than they can be had elsewhere in this city, and we respectfully solicit an examination of our stock. oc6d2  
Journal please copy.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1861.

ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—TO ARMS!—The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have it mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four men.

Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Saml. Matlock's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present. se24dtf  
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Colonel.

The independent National Guard are hereby notified to meet at their armory this (Sunday) morning at 9 o'clock, on business of special importance. A. C. SEMPLE, Captain Commanding.

## To the People of Kentucky.

I have received from General Anderson the following written authority to establish a camp of rendezvous and instruction, viz:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, KY., Oct. 4, 1861.

Col. John M. Harlan:

You are authorized to establish near Lebanon, Kentucky, at such point as you may designate, a camp for rendezvous and instruction, where you may receive such companies as may be offered for the service of the United States, and provide whatever may be necessary for their comfort and sustenance.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Brig. Gen'l U. S. A. Com'dg.

In compliance with the above authority, I have established a camp near Lebanon. Companies will be received from any part of the State, and as soon as they reach Lebanon will be furnished with everything necessary to make them comfortable.

The camp will be known as "Camp Crittenden," in honor of Kentucky's most distinguished statesman.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Mayor's Proclamation.

Resolved by the General Council, That His Honor, the Mayor, issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock P. M. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C.

H. STUCKY, C. B. C. C. pro tem.

THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.

SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A.

Approved Sept. 23d, 1861.

In conformity with the above resolution, I hereby request that all persons engaged in business in the city of Louisville do suspend business at the hour of four o'clock P. M. for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1861.

se24 dw

The attention of our readers is called to the announcement of Messrs. Johnson & Kimball, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. Owing to their desire to make some change in business, they are offering their entire stock of dry goods at cost, and as they were bought when goods were much lower than at present, we are confident that there are some rare bargains to be found. As for choice selections, we venture to say no stock of dry goods in the city contains so many rare chances for gems as these. Call and examine them. oc3 d6

## MARRIED.

On the 31st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Holman, Dr. BENJAMIN F. GALT and Miss VIRGINIA B. RICHARDSON, daughter of Samuel K. Richardson, Esq., all of this city.

## DIED.

On the 4th inst., at his late residence near Newburg, in Jefferson county, on the Shepardsville road, FRANKLIN OGDEN.  
His remains will be taken to Cave Hill Cemetery at 3 o'clock P. M., Sunday, the 6th inst. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Funeral services will be had at his late residence.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE HAD OF EVERY VARIETY

OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most economical as a few drops in Soup, Gravy, or with Fish, hot and cold Joints, Beef Steak, Game, &c., impart an exquisite zest, which unimpaired Sauce manufacturers have in vain endeavored to imitate.

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper Table a great containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the genuine, of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many Hotel and Restaurant proprietors seldom place the Lea & Perrins before the public, to constitute a genuine Bottle filled with a pure mixture.

For Sale by Grocers and Fruiterers everywhere.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

Union Square and Fourteenth Street, New York.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.

A Stock always in Store.—Also orders received for direct shipments from England.

See Notice of Counterfeits and Imitations. se4 d6

One of the most prevalent, and at the same time most troublesome and painful diseases that attend the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numerous specifics for its permanent cure, but all without effect. Dr. J. Hostetter, an experienced and celebrated physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague. The steady and increasing demand lately made for the Bitters, and the universal success attending its use, have made it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere. oc3 d6

## The Editor

Of the Nicholasville (Jesseamine county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:

"Dr. R. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in these diseases for which they are recommended by the skilled doctor, who deems them the best of the kind for the great blessing he has conferred upon society in the discovery of the above named Remedies. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCHE & CO. See advertisement in another column. 116 d6

PRATHER & SMITH

WILL INTRODUCE A NEW STYLE OF GENTS' SOFT HATS THIS MORNING.

DOY'S HATS OF THE LATEST FASHION CAN BE HAD OF PRATHER & SMITH, 429 Main street.

DRESS HATS OF THE FASHION AT THREE, FOUR AND FIVE DOLLARS, can be had of the manufacturers, PRATHER & SMITH, 429 Main street.

CASSIMERE HATS—FALL STYLE—OF ALL QUALITIES, can be had cheap of PRATHER & SMITH, 429 Main street.

MEN'S AND BOYS' AMERICAN AND FRENCH FINE HATS, all colors and qualities, very low for cash at PRATHER & SMITH, 429 Main street.

SUGAR—45 BBL'S. LOVERING'S CRUSHED, POWDERED and Granulated Sugar. Just received and for sale by GARDNER & CO.

## Railroad Matters.

## DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 3:10 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.

Reaching Louisville..... 5:15 A. M.

Chicago Mail..... 7:00 P. M.

Reaching Louisville..... 3:00 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.

Connection Train (at Segment with O. and M. Railroad) East and West..... 11:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:50 P. M.

Accommodation Train..... 2:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.

Barstons and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 4:00 P. M.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!







**PORTER AND ALE.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED**  
a supply of Guinness' Dublin Stout and Younger's  
Ale. For sale by  
**J. T. LANHAM & CO.,**  
Importers of Teas &c. Third St.  
mar20